7*2 from Yemen, 5-3 from Roumania, 4-8 from Persia, 3-7 from Germany, 3-0 from Greece (Salonica), 2-5 from Lithuania, and 20-2 from other countries.

The Palestine Government admits immigrants of independent means (possessed of £1000, or, in some categories, of £500 and £250), while labour immigration is regulated according to the prospects of their finding employment. A schedule for it is fixed half-yearly, and the immigration certificates are handed over to the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for distribution among the various countries.

In South Africa individual Jews can be traced as early as the seventeenth century, but the first Jewish community was founded in 1841. Before 1870 most of the Jewish immigrants came from Holland, Germany, and England; after that, from Lithuania. The number of Hebrews in the Union of South Africa rose from 46,926 in 1911 to 62,438 in 1921 and about 80,000 in 193L Moreover, there were a few thousand Jews in Rhodesia, mainly in the towns of Bulawayo and Salisbury.

The Jews form approximately 4 per cent of the white population of South Africa. Almost without exception they naturalize at the end of the statutory period of two years' residence; of all naturalizations during the years 1917 to 1925, 60 per cent concerned Jews.

In 1931 a new Act practically closed the country against immigrants except near relatives of citizens, so that South Africa hardly county any more as an immigration country for the Jews. In 1931 and 1932 Jewish immigration amounted to less than 1000.

In Brazil, Spanish Jews settled in considerable numbers in the seventeenth century, and took a prominent part in the economic development of the country. They disappeared, however, during the persecutions by the Inquisition. In the